

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 145

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Rowe.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,  
at 8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.GILMORE'S GARDEN.  
BRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.TORY PATRONS NEW THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
PARK THEATRE.  
ENGLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. G. E. Howard.BOWERY THEATRE.  
FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS, at 8 P. M.  
CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES,  
at 8 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES,  
at 8 P. M.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
JULIUS CÆSAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Barrett.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Panny Davenport's benefit at 1:30 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
at 8 P. M. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,  
at 8 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG, at 8 P. M.  
Matinee at 2 P. M.  
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS,  
Performance at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and clear.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were moderately active, but irregular and feverish. The leader for the day was Pacific Mail. Gold advanced from 112 3-8 to 112 1-2, with exceptional sales at 112 5-8. Government bonds were dull, but steady. Investment shares and railroad bonds were firm. Money on call was supplied at 2 and 2 1-2 per cent.

BUSINESS ought to be improving when two million dollars' worth of dry goods can be sold at auction in a single day in New York.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club began yesterday at Baltimore. The attendance was large, and the winning horses were Austral, Pera, Ore Knob and Colonel Nelligan.

THE EXECUTION OF the four Greek sailors who murdered the captain of the British ship Lennie will cause little regret. They were sentenced on the 5th inst. and were hanged on the 23d. This is the quick way in which England does justice, and we wish it were emulated here.

A DECISION OF IMPORTANCE to stock corporations was yesterday rendered by the United States Supreme Court, the special point in question being in respect to the right of a company to obtain relief by additional subscriptions to its capital stock.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, of course, declared Joel Parker to be its choice for the Presidency. Joel Parker delegates were selected for St. Louis and Senator John P. Stockton and Mr. Abbott made earnest Parker addresses. The resolutions insist on hard money, a tariff for revenue, severely review the present administration and thank the House of Representatives for its investigations.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—The news from Mexico is vague, because it is not news enough. We hear from Havana that the rebellion is extending and that President Lerdo is preparing to leave the capital. A change of government in that Republic now would undoubtedly complicate the relations of Mexico to the United States. But if a government is not strong enough to maintain itself that is a misfortune which we cannot help. Much as we desire peace an intermeddling policy with Mexico's affairs would be a national error. Certainly we have enough to do at home without interfering in the domestic affairs of our neighbors.

THE HERALD'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS of Sunday, in which the probability of severe local storms over the Western and Middle States were duly foretold, have been fully verified. The reports from the Northwest inform us that "within the past twenty-four hours" a series of destructive storms have swept over that region, causing great damage to crops and other property. In Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois the fields have been deluged, and a terrific wind marked the progress of the meteors. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey another storm on Sunday afternoon caused considerable damage along its track, and on Monday evening, at ten minutes to seven o'clock, the southern rim of a violent storm, accompanied by a considerable electric discharge, struck New York city, the centre passing over Northern New Jersey and the Hudson River in the vicinity of Sing Sing. Although these visitations have been very destructive we had given the readers of the HERALD nearly a day's notice of their approach, which is a step toward mitigating their effects by giving time for securing property liable to be damaged.

## The President for Conkling.

Capacity to seize the critical aspect of a case and to present it to the common perception in a telling way has been repeatedly noted as an attribute of the President's mind, and he has just given another illustration of the possession of this faculty, for the latest political occurrence is the result of an intellectual operation precisely like that which several times in the war summed up the whole case before the country in one happy phrase. But this time the result is an act and not an epigram. It is not the least of the contradictions which strew the line of General Grant's history that he—a soldier mostly known for hard service, for the literal stolid application of force to facts, and, withal, a taciturn soldier, a man as speechless to the public as William the Silent or General Monk—should yet have reached the mind of the nation more by his mere phrases than any other person save two or three of its really great thinkers. But as he gave us phrases when acts were all we looked for, now, when we have accustomed ourselves to expect phrases of no particular value, comes an act, happily conceived and deftly executed, and the effect of which, in clearing up the confusion of Presidential politics, must necessarily be very great.

But a short time since the Presidential field was the least defined of all political spectacles. It was like a race with no favorites; no animal in it of such achievements or such supreme strain as to give a confidence in his possibilities that might overwhelm the doubters. Every political trainer or stable boy or jockey hurrahed for his own nag so lustily as to impress the hearers, and the consequence was that thought did not gather to any common centre, but was distracted and lost in vain speculation. Conkling, Blaine, Morton, Bristow, Fish, Hayes, Washburne, Hartranft, Pierpont and a dozen others came and went like an endless panorama before the eyes of the republican party; and the worst of it all was that no man could positively say that the least likely of all might not be nominated, or that the nomination would not fall upon some person so much less likely than any one of these that no one had yet even hit upon his name in the consideration of possible persons. It was, in short, the characteristic feature of the canvass that such a fact seemed the only possible solution, because the number of candidates of great prominence implied an obstinate conflict of their respective interests as the condition that must eventually be removed by compromise on some man presumably amenable to all these influences.

Our readers know that we have regarded such a result with apprehension, and it must be conceded by every person of fair judgment that to have a feeble person—some mere makeweight of a compromise—in the Presidential office during the coming term would be a national calamity. It would establish such a relation of parties as to put the simple obligation of duty to the country in the scale against the republicans if the democrats should present any man only moderately better than such an obscure nonentity. It would provoke a revolt against the republicans of the whole non-party vote in the nation, and that vote is to decide this contest. It would produce, therefore, inevitably a democratic victory, though many men who would thereby assist that victory are not yet convinced that the democrats are to be trusted with power.

But that possibility has grown less and less as the strength of several candidates has been put to positive tests. And now as the party mind separates those who are seriously men of national and Presidential proportions from those merely local magnates over whom their adherents made a great clamor in hopes that they could be nominated, but that they might secure some substantial advantage as the price of relinquishing an attitude that embarrassed the action of their party—now that this division is made it is found that the number of men who can go to Cincinnati with any rational hope to be harmoniously nominated is very small indeed—smaller far than it commonly is on these occasions.

At this peculiar stage of the case, therefore, the President's coup d'état is of great importance. He perceives that of the small number of men who are thus possible the one of the number who, for all reasons taken together, must be considered the most satisfactory, is Senator Conkling; and he acts on that opinion, takes steps at once to make his opinion felt and to gather in an effective unity in support of that candidate the sometime divided, unsettled and even distracted party sentiment. By this course the President recognizes his moral obligations to the party as its ostensible head. He abandons that attitude of indifference in which he was presented when, a short time ago, he was reported as saying that he had no preference as to his successor. They who were interested in the distractions of the republican party applauded as a piece of virtue the notion that a President must stand neutral in such cases. If a man believes that the victory of a certain party is necessary for the national welfare, and that the party will win with one candidate and lose with another, he must not help the one he believes in! Fine virtue that! But the President has a more robust common sense, and has acted on sound traditions and healthy impulses. There comes a time when there is such a balance that some one must say whose turn shall come first and who must wait, and the proper person to say this is the one who has the power to declare the law of party discipline in the most effective way. This is what has been done, and from this time the republican side of the Presidential conflict has a new character. The word to "close up" has gone down the lines, and the party feels the will of the leader and is conscious of purpose and power.

Pennsylvania is the State that is first brought into line as a consequence of the act which gives her an important place in the Cabinet; but this direct effect is the smallest consequence of the act. It needs only to become known in the party throughout the land that there is a positive opinion at headquarters as to what the course of the party should be in the circumstances before it, and further, what that opinion is, for it to be accepted in the most loyal and earnest spirit,

and the masses of republicans were never readier to accept the judgment of the head of the party on any point than they are now on this supremely important one of the candidate. Having moved on this line the President will no doubt fight it out without change, and the friends of opposing candidates, if any obstinately hold out, will find that he is a man who only conceives of men as for him and against him. He waged the war on that view, and he will make a candidate on it; and opposition within the party will find its little pleasant places looking like the Shenandoah Valley cleared of those who supported the enemy. From this location of the candidacy in an Eastern State it will doubtless follow that the Vice President must be named from the West, and the claims that have been so well urged on behalf of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, may be gracefully recognized by that office.

## The Sunday Spasm of Police Authority.

The raid of the Police Commissioners on the liquor dealers last Sunday is generally disapproved; not because any good citizens object to the proper enforcement of the law, but for the reason that these spasmodic attempts to put in operation a statute that has been suffered to remain a dead letter for years are seldom productive of good. In this particular instance the arrest of a large number of men for doing only what they have done Sunday after Sunday under the eyes of the police without let or hindrance was rendered the more ridiculous since scores of liquor stores and beer saloons within a stone's throw of the police stations were allowed to accommodate their customers all day long by taking the precaution of allowing entrance and egress by a side door. Indeed, upon the adjournment of the courts that were opened on Sunday evening for the release of the five hundred prisoners, it is stated that judges, counsel, bailers and bailiffs adjourned to neighboring establishments to refresh themselves with lager and whiskey after their exhausting labors.

Few people who have lived their lives in New York can fail to recall a number of instances in which these spasmodic evidences of energetic action have been afforded by zealous and generally newly appointed officials. There are many who will remember occasions when the German beer sellers, in the earlier days of lager drinking and "beer gartens," were dragged through the streets and clubbed by the police for keeping their houses open on Sundays. Periodical raids on disorderly houses, gambling houses and policy shops are as much an institution in New York as the annual elections. Yet, after they are over, the business of Sunday beer selling, gambling and policy dealing is renewed with increased vigor. The liquor raids are the most ineffective of all, because the dealers know that hotels and club houses sell wines and liquors on Sundays as freely as on other days, and that, as on Sunday last, a side door and a satisfied policeman are all that are required to turn aside the offended majesty of the law. Hence the unfortunate individual who does openly what his neighbors do secretly, or who has not a friend in uniform, feels that he is unfairly treated, and regards himself as a victim instead of a violator of law. There is shrewd suspicion, too, that these spasms of official virtue frequently cover blackmailing operations, and they bring the law into contempt instead of making it respected. No person doubts that in a few weeks, if not next Sunday, there will be as free a trade in beer and liquor as there has been for months and years, despite the terrific onslaught of Mayor Wickham's Commissioners.

If we are to have a Sunday liquor law that can be enforced we must have one that satisfies the good sense of the people and the observance of which will be demanded by popular sentiment. It is unjust to allow a law to become obsolete by disuse and then suddenly to pounce upon and punish its violators. Probably the wisest policy would be to leave the power to regulate the Sunday traffic in beer and liquor to the Common Council in a city like New York, and then such ordinances as the masses of the people desire would be enacted and enforced. The London practice of requiring all saloons to close their doors on the Sabbath until six o'clock in the afternoon would no doubt meet with approval here; but it is not desirable that the Germans of the city should be compelled to forego the amusement of taking their families to a beer garden on Sunday evenings and of enjoying themselves as they do at home. It is especially undesirable that a law should be suffered to lay dead for years and then be suddenly enforced only to drag in a netful of victims and again as suddenly allowed to become practically defunct. This unwise and unjust course brings not only the police authorities but the law itself into contempt.

## The Commissioner of Jurors.

At length, after a prolonged litigation in the courts, the controversy between Mr. Douglas Taylor, the former Commissioner of Jurors, and Mr. Thomas Dunlap, the present incumbent of the office, as to which is entitled to the position, has been definitely settled by the Court of Appeals. The latter tribunal, to which the case was carried on appeal, has just rendered its decision in favor of Mr. Dunlap. The Court holds that the act of 1873 vested the power of the appointment of the Commissioner of Jurors in the Mayor and Common Council; that this made it distinctly a city office, whatever may have been its previous character, and that, notwithstanding the anomalous relation existing between the city and the county of New York, there is no incongruity in committing to the city government and to officers appointed by the city authorities control of the subject of selecting and returning jurors within the territory of the city and county. Viewing this subject outside of its legal aspects and result, Mr. Taylor ought not to complain very much. He can well afford to step down and out, and particularly as the salary has been greatly reduced from what it was during most of the time he held the office.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Peace has been proclaimed between Guatemala and San Salvador. The particulars of the settlement of the difficulties of the two republics are published in our columns to-day.

## The Republican Candidate for Vice President.

With the strong likelihood that now exists of the nomination of Senator Conkling for the first place on the Cincinnati ticket the selection for Vice President becomes a question of interest and is brought within the range of calculation. Until the first place is awarded the second remains in doubt, because the ticket must have a geographical balance. If one is given to the East the other will probably go to the West, and vice versa. It is, therefore, impossible to speculate intelligently in relation to the Vice Presidential candidate without making the location of the Presidential candidate the starting point of the discussion. Assuming that Mr. Conkling will be nominated for the higher office there is no difficulty in forming a judgment as to who is the strongest republican to run with him. It should be a Western man, of course; and of all Western men Governor Hayes is the one who would contribute most to the success of the ticket. The two grand key positions of the campaign are New York and Ohio. If the republicans can carry both of these States their triumph is assured. For winning one of these pivotal States Senator Conkling is the strongest possible candidate, and Governor Hayes is the strongest possible candidate for winning the other. Governor Hayes would carry Ohio with just as much certainty running for the Vice Presidency as he would if running for the Presidency; but, on the other hand, he would have nothing like Mr. Conkling's chances for carrying New York if he was assigned the first place on the ticket. Joined together Conkling and Hayes would assist either, like the two blades of a pair of shears, and between them they would clip the garments of the rag baby into very small shreds. It will be a more difficult task for the republicans to carry New York than Ohio, Ohio being at present a republican and New York a democratic State. The Empire State is, in fact, the grand hinge on which the Presidential election is to turn, and if the republicans are wise they will subordinate all minor considerations to success in New York. To achieve this Senator Conkling is the man; but even he can rescue New York from the democrats only by a strenuous effort, which will be greatly aided by a splendid preliminary victory in Ohio in the October State election. Governor Hayes, running for the Vice Presidency, would insure them such a victory, and, by the ordinary effect of earlier upon later elections, the republican ship could be floated over the bar in New York by the buoying force of Senator Conkling, who knows the State so well, and who is the strongest and most popular man in the country with the New York republicans. A ticket inscribed "Conkling and Hayes" is the trump card of the republicans for this Presidential game.

## Free Baths for the People.

The Legislature at its last session provided for the appropriation by the city of sixty thousand dollars for the construction of four new baths for the free use of the people of New York. At present there are only two public baths, and these have been found inadequate to accommodate half the persons who desire to use them. During the present summer one of the old baths will be moored at the foot of Eleventh street, on the North River, and the other at the foot of Fifth street, on the East River. Before the appropriation provided by the Legislature can be made available the Aldermen will have to pass upon it, and the question will probably be brought up at the meeting of the Board to-morrow. If the action of the Aldermen be favorable the new baths will be at once constructed, and it is suggested that they be placed at Grand street, Twenty-third street and in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street on the East River, and at Twenty-third street on the North River. These six baths will accommodate a large number of persons, probably all who desire to use them, and the proposed locations are probably as good as could be selected. As cleanliness is next to godliness, and as the health of the city can find no better protection than in free bathing for the population, it is to be hoped that the Aldermen will act favorably and promptly on the proposed appropriation. Indeed, it would have been better if they had sooner disposed of the matter, so that the new baths might be now available. It seems probable that we are to have a hot summer, and the sum of sixty thousand dollars, or six hundred thousand dollars, appears a trifling amount to secure the advantage of the constant and free use of the waters of our splendid rivers for sanitary purposes by the three-quarters of a million of people who are compelled to remain in the close city and in crowded neighborhoods during the heated term.

It is to be hoped that the management of these public baths will be as good under the present Commissioner of Public Works as it has been under his predecessors. One of the main points to be studied is the selection of competent persons to take charge of the swimming baths, and especially of those used by females. It is essential that the attendants should be expert swimmers, competent to give instructions in the art, and with the experience and nerve requisite to save life in case of emergency. No accident has ever yet happened to the female bathers, although on several occasions the attendants have been called upon to rescue persons in danger. Every one ought to learn how to swim, and the lessons in the art given at the free baths have been an important and valuable feature of the institutions. Merit and competency in this branch of the service, instead of political favor, should command employment at the baths. One case of drowning through incompetency, timidity or neglect on the part of the attendant would bring the baths into discredit and disuse. There should be an obligation on the part of the Commissioner of Public Works—enforced by resolution of the Board of Aldermen if necessary—to employ as attendants in the female baths only such persons as are expert swimmers, and to give the preference to those who have had experience in the business and whose efficiency and presence of mind have been tried.

THE WINSLOW CASE.—We shall soon learn what are the claims of the United States and what are the objections of England in respect to the extradition of Winslow. That

offender has been remanded to prison in London for eight days more, and the official correspondence in the case will be submitted to the House of Commons.

## The Madness of Inflation.

The HERALD's special correspondence from Columbus, published to-day, affords a very interesting insight into the hopes and alleged plans of the Western inflationists, especially of the rag money enthusiasts of Ohio, and gives an amusing sketch of the venerable Ohio politician who, beaten in his own State for Governor last year, seeks again to mount his crippled hobby and ride for the Presidential race. Our observant correspondent likens the division between the sound currency men and their rag money opponents in the Buckeye State to the quarrel between the hunkers and barnburners in New York, and declares that the bitterness of feeling is as intense now between the democratic factions in the West as it was in this State when John Van Buren promised to send the political corpse of Lewis Cass up the lakes in the autumn of 1848. Indeed, the friends of Allen are represented as citing that chapter in the history of the democracy as a precedent they are determined to follow should their hopes of controlling the St. Louis Convention prove fallacious. But the precedent is an unfortunate one, since it brought defeat on the democracy and made a breach in the party which took years to heal, and which was mainly instrumental in bringing the republican organization into life.

Wherever we examine the positions taken by the Allen inflationists, as recorded in our special correspondence, we discover at once their weakness and the Quaker character of the guns that frown from their defenses. They lay stress upon the importance of carrying the October elections in Ohio and Indiana, and declare that the only way to keep these States out of the hands of the republicans is by laying down an inflation platform at St. Louis and placing the venerable ex-Governor upon it. But what can they show to back this assertion? Mr. Allen was beaten in Ohio a year ago on a rag money platform, when the republican party was not too firmly united and put forth no special exertions to win a victory. Indeed, it was the boast of Mr. Allen and his friends at the time of his nomination for Governor that the inflation policy would divide the republicans of the State, and that half of them would support the democratic ticket. How can they claim a certain victory in the State now on the same exploded issue when all the strength of their opponents will be concentrated and put forth in the Presidential struggle? Their next position is yet more untenable. Beat Allen and rag money at St. Louis, they say, and you lose Ohio and Indiana in October. What follows? In that event they build high hopes of winning in the Presidential race by a bolt in the St. Louis Convention and Allen as the third party candidate on a "purely greenback platform." In other words, as Ohio last year beat inflation, as Pennsylvania repudiated the heresy, and as all the strong democratic States declared for and many of them triumphed with sound financial platforms, therefore "Old Bill Allen" and rag money are to win a majority of the electoral votes with the democratic party split asunder and the republicans united.

Inflation in its madness, like secession in its madness, does not hesitate to threaten sectional strife if its heresies and fancied personal rights are disregarded. Mr. Allen will not probably help his chances of a nomination—if, indeed, he ever had any—by his expressions of contempt for the East, which he describes as "an ornamental fringe hanging on the edge of the West," and as "a pygmy bullying a giant." The growing strength and influence of the West are everywhere recognized, and upon that strength and influence are built high hopes for the future greatness of the nation. It would be lamentable, indeed, if it could be conceived that the power of the vigorous and strong-limbed young West could ever be used to strike down the national credit, to dishonor the national character and to breed sectional strife. Let us hope that there is no real sentiment of hostility to the rest of the Union in the breast even of an inflationist, and that while, in the expressive language of our correspondent, the Western rag baby republicans want Morton and the Western rag baby democrats cry for "Old Bill Allen or a bolt," they will all be willing to consult with their brethren of other sections of the Union in their national conventions, and to support such candidates as the united good sense of the parties may select for the Presidential office.

THE UNITED STATES REFORM ASSOCIATION is the title of a new organization devoted to political reform, and asserting that it is "one of the most powerful in numerical strength" in the country. It claims to have nearly thirty thousand members in New York, over twenty thousand in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts respectively, seventeen thousand in New Jersey and eleven thousand in Connecticut, and besides this to have an effective organization in twenty-one States, with six hundred and fifty-one branches. The names of the leaders are unknown to the political public and appear to represent the working-men of the country. The association nominates no Presidential ticket, but affirms that it will act as a unit in the canvass, and will throw its vote in favor of the best man. If it be true, as the circular declares, that the members "belong to the classes which gain their livelihood by the labor of their own hands," this society ought to have some decided influence on the Presidential canvass. But we must wait to see the development of its policy. The name of the workingmen has been often taken in vain, and we wish to see whether the United States Reform Association is really in earnest or whether it is simply one of the usual tools of our clever politicians.

THE INSOLENCE OF DOORKEEPER FITZHUGH surpasses even that of Kilbourn. He walked off the other day with documents which are the property of the House of Representatives and now threatens the democratic members with disgrace because of the secret information he possesses. Can it be possible that the democratic party depends upon the magnanimity or revenge of a doorkeeper for its future? Somebody should see Fitzhugh and persuade him to give up his dynamite.

## The Comptroller and the Tax Levy.

The question as to the power of the Mayor to nominate and, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint a Comptroller under the charter of 1873, is rendered of grave importance by the duties devolved upon the head of the Finance Department in relation to the city estimate and tax levy. The law requires the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which consists of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, to make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county and the Board of Education for the then next ensuing financial year, "between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of November" in each year. Within ten days after November 1 this provisional estimate is to be submitted by that Board to the Board of Aldermen, and the latter Board is thereupon to be convened in special session to consider such estimate and to make such rectifications and objections as may seem desirable. The Aldermen are allowed fifteen days within which to reach their final conclusions on the provisional estimate, when it must be returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, whose duty it then is to consider such objections and to make a final estimate, the amount of which is certified to the Supervisors of the county by the Comptroller as the basis for the year's taxation. In making both the provisional and final estimate the concurrent vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required.

The term of office for which Comptroller Green was appointed under the law of 1871 expires on November 30, or when his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified. It is not probable that the final estimate for the tax levy of 1877 will be completed before that time. If Mr. Green should go out of office on November 30 his successor would have to complete the unfinished duties of the Comptroller in relation to the final estimate. Should the new Comptroller's appointment be illegal the tax levy of next year would be vitiated, and any persons who chose to do so might resist the payment of their taxes, block the wheels of the government and involve the city in litigation. It is, therefore, essential that the doubt existing as to the legal authority of the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint a head of the Finance Department, under the defective law of 1873, should be removed by a judicial decision before Mr. Green is allowed to retire from his office. The simplest way to accomplish this will be through an injunction restraining the Mayor from nominating and the Aldermen from confirming a Comptroller until the legal question has been decided. Under the law Mr. Green holds over until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified. His official acts after November 30 would, therefore, be as legal as are his official acts to-day, and no legitimate interests will suffer by a few weeks' delay in his retirement, even if it should eventually be decided that the charter of 1873 does not preclude the Mayor and Aldermen from appointing his successor. The people of New York would feel more confidence in the head of the Finance Department appointed by the Mayor to be chosen next November than in one selected by Wickham, at John Kelly's dictation, and confirmed by the present Tammany Aldermen.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Simon says Don's up.  
Macaulay hated Carlyle.  
Mexicans eat beans into Texas.  
Piper insists that he is crazy, and Governor Rice says "You be hanged!"

Out in Dakota scalping a man is considered blousing him by his hair.

Ex-Chief of Police G. W. Mottell is rusticated at his country seat on Wapiti Creek, Iowa.

A plump lady said she kept healthy in spring time by eating nothing but potatoes and dandelion greens.

Balsac said:—"The woman who weeps in the presence of her lover is no longer her own keeper."

The average wages of men teachers in Connecticut is about \$70 a month, and of women teachers only \$37.

In Stamboul there are twenty-four places of business where Circassian beauties are sold. A nice one costs 350 liras.

Washington used to have his horses' hoofs blacked and polished. It is time that this official extravagance be stopped.

A French illustrated paper shows Victor Hugo in the act of speaking while the choir is in the act of singing. Art is long, but it isn't always sensible.

The headmaster of a school in Florida is the red grouper. His spots are strikingly beautiful, his throat and gills are as crimson as the most gorgeous snail, and his eyes sparkle like rubies.

A negro writing in *Fraser's* about his own race says that the American slave came from the most degraded of African tribes; but that the music of religion is his soul. He is naturally a Protestant.

A tall, gaunt Reese River, Nevada, man walked up to a bar and said, "I've got an agid mortar back in Missouri; I was brought up religious; I ain't prepared to die; and what I want to know is, if the snakes it strained out of them air whisky."

George L. Fox, the pantomimist, who is under treatment at the McLean Insane Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., mixes freely with the convalescing patients, and is a great favorite. His health has already much improved, though but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

At Jefferson, Texas, whiskey is very cheap; and the *Leader* says:—"Who can fail to admire the pallid beauty of these lovely nights? The mind is lured to some dewy hour, there to breathe a trellis rare of fragrant thoughts, gliding fancy with the accents and tints of every flower."

Pierpont used to be a Sachem of Tammany Hall. After the fight on Tammany began Nass gave a cartoon in which all the Sachems were represented. The cartoon was studied from a photograph group. One of the faces was that of Pierpont, who was, about that time, a republican, we think.

A great many jokes are made over Dr. Mary Walker's alleged statement that California girls would in their hurry marry Chinamen if they were not watched. Seriously, this is incorrect as to the average Californian girl. There may be a few, worthless girls, who would marry Chinamen, but John is regarded usually with contempt.

Time cures. A prominent gentleman of Richmond, Va., writes to a Springfield friend:—"I find that there is more kind feeling expressed by our citizens for the people of Boston than for those of any other Northern city. Before the war we thought them the worst of the Yankees; now we consider them the best. They have at least manifested more substantial sympathy for us than many others up there."

The Rev. Robert Wilson, speaking of the subterranean streams of South Carolina, says they are like springs, five to eight feet wide, and of unfathomable depth, containing countless numbers of huge bass, pike and perch. Tradition says that an Indian once dove into one hole of Eutaw Springs, which gave their name to a revolutionary battle, and emerged from another hole. The negroes now-a-days superstitiously people these springs with water spirits, whom they call "Gymies."